FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE ASKS WEST TO STUDY NEW MBFR PROPOSALS

LD031912 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the talks on reduction of armed forces in central Europe, said here today that the socialist countries tried during the 20th round to develop those positive elements which, in consequence of compromise steps taken by the two sides in the past two years, prior to the putting forward of new proposals by the West last December, brought the positions somewhat nearer to each other. It was a belief of the socialist countries that objective prerequisites had thus been created for work on a concrete agreement, the ambassador said.

He criticized the new Western proposals as an arbitrary narrowing of the subject of the negotiations, and as an expression of reluctance of the West European direct participants and (?Canada to) assume in an agreement on the first phase the appropriate obligations for reductions in the second phase, and for freezing the levels of their forces in the period between the two stages.

The Western proposals would mean that the Soviet Union would have to reduce and limit its forces while West European countries and Canada would be permitted to increase theirs. This is evidently at variance with the agreed objectives of the Vienna talks, and the Western proposals put forward last December are a de facto return to the original Western scheme of November 1973, Ambassador Keblusek said.

In the view of the socialist countries, (?the debate) on the level of forces should take into consideration the present figures, because those submitted on January 1, 1976, are no longer (?in effect). That is why the socialist countries proposed in February 1980 that the two sides exchange new official figures about the level of the force of the direct participants as of January 1, 1980.

The ambassador stressed that the socialist countries cooperate constructively with their Western partners on all issues that are being considered, because they are sincerely interested in progress of the Vienna talks, and in reaching an agreement as soon as possible. He (?called on) the West to use the time before a new round opens in mid-May for a study of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

AU011051 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 31 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] "The vital interest of the working people requires still greater efforts to fully bring to bear the strength of the trade unions for solving the number one world problem--the halting of the arms race and disarmament." This is the joint position of trade union representatives and scientists from the GDR and other European countries--the USSR, Poland, Hungary, France, Great Britain, Portugal, the FRG and West Berlin--who concluded a 2-day symposium on social and economic aspects of disarmament in Berlin on Saturday, 29 March. Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economy, declared at the conference: "The workers class is the historically destined force not only for the liberation of work but also for the liberation of life from armament pressure and the fear of war."

Henry Berry, secretary general of the CGT [Confederation Generale du Travail]-affiliated French Federation National des Travailleurs de l'Etat, declared: "As a class organization striving for the welfare of all working people, the CGT opposes the arms race. Thus it finds itself in agreement with the demands and endeavors of the socialist states, the national liberation movement and of all peace-loving people."

DOCUMENT ON TRADE WITH BELGIUM SIGNED

AU080710 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] A document on goods exchange for 1980 has been signed in Brussels, between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of Belgium. Aleksander Lipe, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, signed the document for Albania. (Bedue Sauve), economic adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed for Belgium.

ATA DETAILS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1980

AU051108 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 5 (ATA)--This year, the volume of construction assembly investments to be done in Albania is 8.5 percent larger than that of the previous year, and this at a time when the volume of constructions during 1979 was 27 percent larger than in 1975. New projects will be set up and just as until now, they will be set up by the Albanian workers, technicians and engineers.

Albania has been rightfully called a big construction site, because industrial, agricultural and social-cultural projects are set up in various districts of the country every year. This year, alongside the work to commission completely the "Light of the Party" Fierza hydropower station, the setting up of other objects in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the work has also begun for the construction of a new hydropower station, that of Koman.

Meanwhile, two copper enriching factories will be commissioned in Korca and Puka districts respectively, and the work for the setting up of a new factory for the chromium enrichment has begun in Bulqiza. It is reported from Durres that the setting up of the objects of the new rubber factory is going on at fast rates. In Fier District too, there is being set up an important industrial project, the factory for the utilization of the bituminous sands, and such a factory is planned to be set up in Ylore District.

Meanwhile, thousands of young men and women are enthusiastically working to set up the track of the new Lac-Shkoder railway. New mines are excavated in other districts of the country, and other factories and industrial objects are being set up. Alongside the setting up of industrial projects, considerable funds have been allocated to build up dwelling flats, and to commission various objects for agriculture and to set up socio-cultural objects.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO DELEGATION IN TIRANA--A delegation of the Kosovo Physical Culture League led by Sefedin Bakalli, chairman of the league, has arrived in Tirana at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. Mehdi Bushati, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, has entertained the delegation at dinner, which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU]

BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION--A new railroad and road bridge is under construction near Milot, in Kruje District. With a span of 781 meters, the bridge will be one of the longest dual-use bridges in the country. It forms part of the Lac-Shkoder railroad line. Its width will be 14 meters. Construction work is highly mechanized. The railroad portion of the bridge is expected to be completed by 30 June 1980 and the automobile road portion by 30 September. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU]

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU081017 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Hungary's national holiday]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people most cordial greetings on the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The continuous political and social struggles of the Hungarian workers class, the working peasants and the progressive intellgentsia led by the MSZMP, aided by the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, triumphed on 4 April 1943. Having achieved its victory, today the Hungarian people are confidently marching down the road of socialism.

Under the leadership of the MSZMP and in close alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries--Warsaw Pact and CEMA members--Hungary has become a socialist state with powerful industry, intensively developing agriculture, and modern science and culture. It is making an important contribution to strengthening peace and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world.

The remarkable successes of the Hungarian People's Republic in all areas of life logically evoke recognition and respect, thus increasing its international prestige. The working people of the Bulgarian People's Republic sincerely rejoice at your successes. There is no doubt that by implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress the Hungarian people will achieve new successes in the struggle for further constructing the developed socialist society.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations between the BCP and the MSZMP and between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly developing on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the day of the bright national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people new and even greater successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress for the further development of your socialist motherland and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES POLAND'S BABIUCH ON REELECTION

AU081022 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on his reelection]

[Text] On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and on my own behalf I greet you most cordially on your reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

I am confident that your activity, as well as the activity of the government led by you, will contribute to further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, and will serve the unity and ascent of the socialist community and the cause of peace and socialism.

I take this opportunity to wish you, dear Comrade Babiuch, good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity.

ZHIVKOV GREETS POLAND'S JABLONSKI ON REELECTION

AU081024 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text of greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, on his reelection]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jablonski, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I send you most cordial and friendly greetings on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

I take this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation which exist between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic will further expand and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the socialist community countries and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Dear Comrade Jablonski, please accept my most sincere wishes for good health, happiness and new successes in your highly responsible state activity for the development of fraternal Poland.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081020 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text of greeting message of BCP Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Panama People's Party on 50th anniversary of its establishment]

[Text] Dear comrades, the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Bulgarian communists and the entire working people, is sending you most cordial and friendly greetings on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of your party's establishment.

We, Bulgarian communists, admire the consistent struggle of the Panama People's Party in defense of the vital interests of the workers' class and the entire working people against imperialism, for real national independence, for establishing full sovereignty over the entire territory of the country, and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Panamanian communists are now confidently implementing the decisions of their 6th congress, paying special attention to constructing a broad democratic front with the participation of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces as an important condition for developing the process of socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the Panamanian people.

Our party highly values the loyalty of the Panama People's Party to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, as well as its contribution to constantly strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties will further develop and strengthen in the interest of the Bulgarian and Panamanian peoples and the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Panama People's Party!

ZHIVKOV, JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS VIEW ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU071910 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Kokichi Takahashi, president of the Japanese Kobe Steel Ltd and Mr Mamoru Nishihara, director and executive officer of the same firm as well as Mr Icho Tetsuya, executive managing director of the C. Itoh Japanese company.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a positive assessment to Bulgaro-Japanese trade and economic relations.

A wide range of cooperation issues were on the agenda of the talks. The possibility of joint projects to be realized in either Bulgaria or third countries was looked into. Mr Zhivkov and the Japanese businessmen discussed also the question of Bulgarian exports to Japan, the links of cooperation between Bulgarian enterprises and the two above mentioned Japanese firms in the delivery of equipment for the heavy engineering works currently under construction near the Bulgarian town of Radomir, were generally described as satisfactory.

Specific forms of cooperation in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy and heavy mechanical engineering were discussed with the participation of a Bulgaro-Japanese engineering group. Mr Takahashi pointed to Bulgaria's economic achievements in various spheres of the economy. He spoke of the interest evinced by Japanese firms in the establishment of cooperation with Bulgaria by making a maximum use of the Bulgarian engineering experience and potential.

LUKANOV MEETS TURKISH INDUSTRIALISTS 7 [illegible]IL

AU071905 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia April 7 (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, received a delegation of (?the members) of chambers of commerce, industry and commodity exchanges of Turkey led by its president, Mr Mehmet Yasar. A mutual wish was expressed for further expansion of the commercial cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and friendship. Concrete questions of mutual trade were reviewed.

KUBADINSKI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA

AU071544 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On 7 April the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, returned from Ethiopia. At Sofia's airport the delegation, which took part in the session of the joint commission, was greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR INDIA

LD081105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek left today for an official visit to the Republic of India at the invitation of Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao.

He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Stanislav Svoboda and other leading officials of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Ambassador of the Republic of India to Czechoslovakia Krishna Kumar Shiv Singh Rana.

LENART DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO PORTUGAL

LD080850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, flew from Prague to Lisbon today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

JAKES, DELEGATION RETURN FROM COPENHAGEN

LD072028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which had participated in the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark, returned to Prague from Copenhagen today.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL051426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0159 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Press reports from Prague say that Cuba and Czechoslovakia have signed in that city a protocol on the coordination of economic progams for the next 5-year period, 1981-85. Signing for Cuba was the vice president of the Central Planning Board, Manuel Garcia, who headed Cuba's delegation to the negotiations.

Signing for Czechoslovakia was Jan Strba, vice president of the Central Planning Committee. The document provides for plans for the develcpment of cooperation during the period in areas considered important for the economies of Cuba and Czechoslovakia. Following the signing, the representatives of Cuba and Czechoslovakia said they viewed the current cooperation programs as successful.

REPORT ON CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD022245 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The meeting of the CPSL Central Committee continued in Bratislava today with a debate on the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium entitled: For a Higher Quality and Efficiency of Ideological and Political-Educational Work, and a Consistent Implementation of the Resolution of the 15th Meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary. The deliberations were opened and chaired by Comrade Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier.

The first to speak in the debate was Comrade Bohus Travnicek. He stressed the fundamental importance of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee for the solution of decisive questions of the life of the party and people. He paid particular attention to problems of criticism and self-criticism as a tested weapon of the party, its irreplaceable importance for faster progress of the society, as well as to forms and methods of a further perfecting of committed journalistic work.

Comrade Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the opening part of his speech conveyed to the participants in the meeting the cordial greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He recalled the exceptional importance of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee for the fulfillment of tasks in all spheres of life in our society. He stated that in the interest of a further raising of the ideological-political influence of the party on all working people and for a deepening of its leading role, it is necessary for all communists, more than heretofor, to consistently and responsibly concern themselves with political-educational and ideological work. It is to be seen as an integral part of the political-organizational and directing activity which must be realized above all by leading workers. Ideological influencing of broad strata of the people, the shaping of their scientific world outlook and the creation of an active, creative attitude in life as one of the conditions of a dynamic development of the society is a primary political task.

In this connection Comrade Jan Fojtik stressed that it is necessary to more deeply link ideological work with concrete economic tasks, with the insurance of national economic targets. It is equally important to more effectively combat relics from the past and other negative manifestations, above all formalism, searches for albis, and nonclass evaluation of manifestations. This requires a substantial perfection of ideological work in all sectors, the achievement of a unity of words and deeds, and the consistent application of Leninist style of work. Comrade Jan Fojtik, speaking of the necessity to give information and propaganda work a lively and creative character, recalled the demand to achieve a more comprehensive and purposeful influencing of the means of mass information and propaganda by raising its effectiveness. In conclusion, he stressed the importance of the development of mass political work whose focal point must lie in effective agitation, the gaining of working people for an active participation in the implementation of the party policy.

Comrade Michal Zozulak then spoke in the debate and recalled the necessity to achieve, by raising the quality of ideological-political work of organs and organizations of the Socialist Youth Union, a more significant participation of young people in the fulfillment of the tasks of the development of our society.

The exceptional importance of the influence of truly cultural and artistic values on the shaping of the personality of the socialist man, and demands placed on the work of the entire cultural front, in view of this, were stressed by Comrade Vladimir Minac.

The work of the editorial office of UJSZO was described to the meeting of the CPSL Central Committee by Comrade Zoltan Rabay. He stresssed the importance of an implementation of proletarian and socialist internationalism in the patriotic education of citizens.

The importance of an intensification of mass-political work and the utilization of adequate forms of economic propaganda and agitation in Povazska Bystrica District was dealt with by Comrade Emilia Oklepkova.

Comrade Juraj Busa recalled the importance of the project of the further development of the Czechoslovak educational and schooling system.

The next part of the deliberations were chaired by Comrade Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The subject of the contribution to the debate by Comrade Milos Marko were the tasks of the means of mass information and propaganda in a creative elaboration and concretization of the conclusions of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In connection with ideological and political-educational work in the Vranov District after the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Irena Gmitterova spoke among other things about the fulfillment of tasks in the education of the young generation.

The tasks of culture and art in the education of socialist man, the importance of a class and party attitude to cultural and artistic values were recalled by Comrade Miroslav Valek. He stressed the importance of the growth of effectiveness of ideological work in the complex issues of culture and art.

Comrade Mikulas Huba stressed the inspiring and spurring character of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee for the development of theatrical art and the importance of bonds of artistic work with the life of our society.

Experiences from the 10 years of the fulfillment of a unified program of world outlook education at the higher agricultural school at Nitra was summed up by Comrade Julius Sevcik.

Problems of a further development of social scientific research in the spirit of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee were the subject of the address by Comrade Viliam Plevza.

Some 19 comrades spoke in the discussion on the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee then unanimously passed a resolution which states:

The CPSL Central Committee at its meeting on 1-2 April 1980 assessed the results, the situation and the effectiveness of ideological and political educational work in the fulfillment of the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL congress. It discussed the tasks stemming from the results of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium entitled: For a Higher Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological and Political-Educational Work, and a Consistent Implementation of the Resolution of the 15th Meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee;

2. The report on activities of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the meeting of the CPSL Central Committee on 17-18 December 1979.

It takes cognizance of:

1. The review of activities of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission in 1979;

2. The report on the development of the membership base of the CPSL in 1979;

3. The political-organizational insurance of the results of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee and the April meeting of the CPSL Central Committee.

In the concluding speech Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, stressed that the importance of the 15th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee lies in the great urgency with which it placed into the forefront the demand of a deepening of the socialist awareness and the task of ideological and mass political work. What is involved is a more determined gaining of people for the fulfillment of the party line, the stepping up of activity of members of the party and other working people in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th congress and in the preparations of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He recalled that the imperative of the day as it emerged from the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee was to develop a struggle for higher quality and efficiency in the activities of the entire ideological sphere.

In this context he stressed the need to eliminate manifestations of self-complacency, nonconstructive criticism, formalism, passiveness and pessimism and replace them by creative activity in overcoming shortcomings and tackling new problems.

In the next part Comrade Jozef Lenart pointed to the decisive significance of the scientific and technical revolution in the present phase of building an advanced socialist society and to the role of the ideological front in correctly explaining and appraising them. Dealing with the close relationship between ideological work and economic targets, he recalled the significance of the mass-political work in explaining the package of measures for the improvement of the system of the planned management of the national economy land a constructive approach to its elaboration and implementation. He underlined the demand for the steady improvement of political and professional qualifications of cadres and to raise the effectiveness of the process of Marxist-Leninist education.

In conclusion, Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized the need to bring about unity between theory and practice in the interest of fulfilling the outlined targets, as well as harmony between words and deeds so that adopted measures should be applied constructively in the everyday life of our societey.

The session of the CPSL Central Committee concluded with the Internationale.

Pezlar Delivers Presidium Report

AU041725 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Apr 80 pp 3,4,5 AU

[Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium delivered by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on 1 April 1980: "For Higher Quality and Efficiency of Ideological and Political-Educational Work and Consistent Implementation of the Resolution of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Excerpts] To Deepen the Creative Nature of the Party's Ideological Work

The quality of ideological work is closely connected with the selection, deployment and education of cadres, with improvement of theoretical, methodological and professional preparation. One cannot but disagree with a practice in which people are accidentally entrusted with ideological and educational work, people who lack the requisite knowledge and essential methodological abilities and are not firm in their political positions. Deplorably, there are still many such instances.

In spite of all the positive results we have achieved in raising the qualification of cadres active in the ideological sphere, it will be necessary to continue to pay increased attention to this issue. Experience has shown that it will be expedient to set up departments of party ideological work at the Bratislava political college and, subsequently, at the regional political schools.

Experience confirms that formalism is the greatest obstacle to the achievement of a better quality of ideological work. Self-serving events, useless meetings or lectures and seminars that do not yield any educational effect deprive people of time, nauseate them, cause underestimation of ideological work and leave behind long-term consequences on people's awareness. A poorly qualified lecturer can not enlist anyone, fill anyone with enthusiasm or arm anyone with arguments, but he can easily discourage his audience. It is as though some people still do not understand that it is not the number of books, brochures, lectures or seminars which matters, but their effect--how they orient the readers of the audience and what traces the leave. A great evil that we have not overcome is the mechanical reiteration of known truths This highlights the need to elaborate the criteria and a methodology of the effectiveness of all ideological-educational undertakings.

The party has always emphasized that an important yardstick of the effectiveness of each ideological-educational undertaking is its comprehensibility. It is senseless to issue publications that are written so that only a few people can understand them. Theoretical problems must be made accessible to the working people in all their profundity, without any vulgarization. Each educational undertaking can only be effective when it proceeds from a differentiated approach to people, an approach which respects differences in profession, age, education and interests.

It would perhaps not be necessary to recall all these known facts, had they not been so often violated in practice.

An essential prerequisite for high quality of ideological work, particularly of propaganda and agitation, is a steady intensification of its aggressive character. We still have many reserves in that respect. It is as though part of the ideological front could not get rid of deeply rooted defensive approaches, even though life itself brings with it ever new proofs of the strength and truthfulness of our ideology, of the advantages and prospects of the socialist social system.

Education of the New Person To Active Approaches to Life

A great number of factors--the family, school, culture, arts and mass information media, among which television assumes a continuously increasing importance--affect the formation of a new communist personality, developed in all areas. Each of them fulfills its characteristic, irreplaceable role. Everyone taking part in this complicated process must be fully aware of his great responsibility for education. In the present conditions it is essential to consistently assert in life the principle that each supervisor of a work collective is responsible for the education of those entrusted to him by society. One must not tolerate cases in which ranking economic personnel are merely content with fulfilling production task and are indifferent to education. We must seriously reconsider our benevolent attitude to disorderly family circumstances, alcoholism and similar malfeasances. Everyone knows what grave marks those phenomena leave on a person's personality, on his value orientation and on the education of children, to say nothing of accidents and tragedies. Many heads of workshops, plant and enterprise directors and top functionaries do not address the working people on topical questions of our domestic-social and international developments and do not assume critical positions on negative phenomena, as though they had nothing to say to their fellow workers. Experience confirms that such an approach is very shortsighted. The neglect of education must sooner or later inevitably be reflected in work results.

Formation of the Socialist Way of Life

An important task of ideological-educational work is not only to explain the advantages of the socialist way of life, but to consolidate it systematically and awaken in people both a sense of pride over the results they have achieved through their liberated work, and a determination to contribute, through their productive activity, to further enhancement of the gains of socialism. One must not ignore that some people, especially young people who have not gone through the harsh school of class struggle against capitalism, perceive the advantages of our system as a matter of course and do not realize that they are the result of revolutionary struggles and efforts of the preceding generations. They do not understand that high working and social activity is necessary to maintain advantages and to develop them further. As the recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed, the principled criticism of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois way of life must not mean justification of our own subjective shortcomings in satisfying the material needs of the working people, especially regarding the quality of products and the state of supplies on the domestic market. All responsible workers must fully realize that those shortcomings cause great damage in people's education, weaken pride in the results of our work and are being misused by bourgeois propaganda in the ideological struggle against us.

The consolidation of the socialist way of life will, therefore, continue in the form of struggle against views, habits and biases that have their origin in bourgeois society. It is obvious that this struggle will be shifted increasingly to the sphere of social awareness. That is one of the reasons for the continuously growing importance of ideological-education work.

The Strength of Our Friendship and Alliance With the USSR

Comrades, this year our people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our nations, and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. One can never forget that 140,000 soldiers of the Red Army sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Czechoslovakia, on our territory alone. [paragraph continues]

During the construction of a new life, the Soviet Union continued to extend assistance to us, even though it itself suffered the greatest damage and, later on, had to withstand the consequences of the embargo and blockage imposed by the imperialist states headed by the United States, which unleased a "cold war." Thanks to that fraternal and selfless assistance, our people were able to build socialism successfully in a historically short period of time, to multiply the country's economic potential and to insure a rapid development of living standards. Our people recall with deep gratitude the resoluteness with which the Soviet Union, at the head of the fraternal socialist countries, came to our help in a period that was critical for our nation, in 1968, when the bloc of rightwing and antisocialist forces was preparing a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat with the help of imperialist powers, which was designed to foil the results of the revolutionary transformations and to tear Czechoslovakia out of the community of socialist countries.

Just as in the past, in the present world the Soviet Union is the main supporter of the struggle for peace and social progress. Its growing economic and military strength and its political authority are the most important factor preventing realization of the reactionary imperialist forces' criminal intentions to further enslave the nations and unleash a new world war. The help extended by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in their just struggle to preserve the revolutionary gains against counterrevolution--organized and armed by the imperialist countries and their Beijing helpmates--is further proof of the profoundly internationalist position and sentiment of the Soviet people. The CPCZ and the people of our country spontaneously welcomed this selfless assistance, and at the same time expressed determination to help the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the government and the working people of that country in their efforts to maintain their national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the gains of the April revolution. World reaction knows very well who is the main obstacle standing in the way of their base plans and goals, and it has, therefore, aimed its chief attacks at the Soviet Union.

Life has yielded and continues to yield immeasurable proof that in the present world only he who understands the role of the Soviet Union and actively develops relations of friendship and cooperation with the first country of socialism, which is the main pillar of the efforts for peace, progress and socialism, can be a true patriot, revolutionary and internationalist.

The Tasks of World Outlook Education

The overwhelming majority of believers in our country have accepted socialism in their minds and hearts and have linked their lives with it, because socialism has become anchored in their awareness as the most progressive and most humane social system. That is why believers are taking an active part in the building efforts of the people. Our society and the socialist state respect the religious feelings of the believers and regard their working efforts highly. However, we do not conceal that we will always enlist our citizens, through educational work and active persuasion, for active adoption of the scientific world outlook. Our principled approach to religion, based on the theory of Marxism-Leninism, is not changing and continues to be valid.

We will resolutely resist all attempts to rekindle political clericalism, for which our people had to pay dearly in the past. In the Slovak national uprising we put an end once and for all to political clericalism in its form of nationalist clerical fascism. The attempts to smuggle it to our country and to rekindle it, under whatever pretext, are doomed to fail. However, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the plans of the imperialist forces political clericalism continues to play an important role as an important instrument of disturbing the moral and political unity of our people. The advocates of political clericalism are carefully disguishing their goals. [paragraph continues]

They speak of religious freedom while being concerned with making illicit use of the sentiments of the believers in order to create some sort of an antisocialist political opposition with counterrevolutionary intentions. Such opposition does not have a social base in our country. The reactionary emigre organizations associating former protagonists of the clerical-fascist regime and people similar to them do not conceal their antisocialist objectives. They fully support world reaction in its struggle against progress and peace. Using individuals who are ideologically linked with them but did not emigrate for all kinds of reasons as intermediaries they are trying to put together some sort of a "secret church" and to exert pressure on patriotically thinking clergymen. However, they do not represent anyone and their attempts will encounter the resolute resistance of our people.

Battle Against the Danger of a World War III, For the Preservation of Peace

The successes of the countries of the world socialist system, the exacerbated inner political situation in the capitalist world as a consequence of crises, unemployment, inflation and other facts and the upsurge of the national liberation movement have evoked panic among the ruling circles of the imperialist countries, especially in the military-industrial complexes which are trying to thwart the process of detente and to return to the times of the "cold war." The incredible hysteria unleashed by the U.S. Government in connection with the events in Iran and particularly in connection with the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan was only the cloak for a turnabout in international relations that has been in preparation for a long time. An evidence of how far one can go in unleashing psychological warfare is the attempt of Carter's administration to prevent the holding of the Olympic Games in Moscow, which has encountered sharp resistance from the athletes and world public opinion. International reaction is trying to impose on the socialist countries a new round of feverish armament and thus to upset the bold plans of their further economic development.

Since the end of World War II the U.S. administrations have been systematically and blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, dispatching their armed forces to the territories of other states and organizing counterrevolutionary coups d'etat and plots. At present the United States maintains more than 100 military bases thousands of kilometers from its frontiers. It is the main prop of military dictatorships and fascist governments that commit atrocious crimes against their own people. It does not even shy away from supporting the remnants of the gangs of Pol Pot's regime in Kampuchea, which perpetrated a genocide against its own people.

Progressive forces all over the world express appreciation for the wise course of the Soviet Government, which continues to consistently implement the policy of relaxation of international tension. An increasing number of people throughout the world condemn the aggressive policy of the present U.S. administration. Even the ruling circles of the bourgeois states are forced to dissociate themselves from it, under the impact of the opinion of their population.

However, the aggravation of the international situation forces the socialist countries to continuously strengthen their defense ability. This inevitably requires further material means. As the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed, it is our duty to make all and any sacrifices to insure the defense of our homeland. It is an important task of the entire system of our ideological-educational work to make the people fully understand those connections.

It is necessary to more systematically and more effectively propagate the defense of the socialist homeland, the mission of the Czechoslovak People's Army and its place in our society. It is important to inform our public more extensively about the life of the members of the army and about tasks they are fulfilling together with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states and to strengthen the attitude of our youth toward military service and the soldier's profession.

In the seventies imperialism suffered great defeats: The officers' regime in Greece fell and revolutions in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran, Nicaragua, Laos and Cambodia were victorious. The ruling circles of the imperialist powers could list only the counterrevolutionary fascist coup d'etat in Chile, the alliance with the Beijing leadership and the treason of As-Sadat's regime in Egypt as their dubious successes.

Under these conditions the class struggle on the international scope is transferred more and more to the ideological sphere. The ideological struggle is becoming sharper, broader and more complicated. The governments of the capitalist countries are trying to form a uniform system of ideological infuence, within the framework of which the state propaganda machinery coalesces with the operations of private societies, religious and other organizations. The number of scientific institutes, universities and specialized facilities dealing with the influence on the awareness of masses all over the world is growing. The material-technical base of propaganda, based on the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, is changing. A gigantic mechanism has been formed that includes mass information and propaganda media, state employees, diplomats and employees of various organizations.

Bourgeois ideology is gradually losing the base on which it built its doctrines concerning the open apologetics of capitalism. With increasing frequency it has to resort to camouflaging its real goals. A notable example of this is the frantic campaign over the question of freedom and human rights, which bourgeois propaganda developed in recent years. Imperialist circles which support reactionary and even openly fascist dictatorships and practice racial and other forms of discrimination of the working people are putting on the cloak of defenders of freedom and human rights. Without manipulating the masses' awareness and without open, provocative lies and slanders of the socialist system they would not be able to keep the people's masses in the capativity of their reactionary ideology and morals.

This in itself is an indirect admission of the deepening ideological-political crisis of the capitalist world.

The Efforts of the Bourgeois Ideological Struggle Against Real Socialism

The imperialist centers are aiming the main strategic thrust in the ideological struggle against the socialist countries. The dissemination of fabrications and lies about real socialism has become the contents of their propaganda. In their struggle against the socialist world they are making use of every lie, of every arrant fabrication. They are working out increasingly cunning methods of "ideological diversion," which consists of methods of ideological struggle based on slanders, misinformation and falsification of reality. Secret NATO circulars stress the essential need to activate "allied actions on the psychological front" against the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

It is an important task of ideological work to constantly expose those mean methods of ideological struggle that frequently border on psychological warfare. Our most effective weapon in the battle against bourgeois propaganda is the dissemination of truth about real socialism. We do not use, and reject for reasons of principle, "ideological diversion." The force of our ideology rests in its truthfulness, which makes our ideological work aggressive.

An example of the "grand" strategy of the ideological struggle against the socialist countries is the campaign over so-called "human rights." By means of their agency operating under the disguise of "dissidents," and consisting of renegades and demoralized elements who do not represent anybody, the imperialist centers are trying to create the impression that "human rights" are not being respected in real socialism. However, what does the reality look like? It is socialism which not only declares but insures in reality social and economic rights of the working people such as the right to work, to education, free health care and other rights that are no less important.

Within the framework of "human rights" propaganda world reaction has unleashed psychological warfare against Czechoslovakia in connection with the ill-famed "Charter 77." Our working people have given a resolute answer to the foreign organizers of that campaign and their helpmates at home. How deeply have those people sunk, those who loaned themselves to denigrating their fatherland in the service of world reaction! The purpose of the campaign was to create the impression that we in our country have an opposition against our party and government, and at the same time to give some semblance of truth to the hateful anticommunist propaganda. But in reality there is no such opposition: We have here individuals and isolated groups of politically shipwrecked people, who never had, and do not have, any positive program for our society. Their aim is not the defense of human rights, not the defense of democracy, but the destruction of the basic values of the socialist social system. This was fully confirmed by the activities of these people in the crisis-ridden period.

In the strategic plans of contemporary imperialism, aimed at the socialist countries, a great role is still "played by rightwing opportunism and revisionism, which the anticommunist forces regard as a suitable tool for internal ideological "erosion," for disrupting the population's unity and frustrating its building efforts. By working out new and increasingly sophisticated revisionist falsifications of Marxism they are striving to ward off the growing authority of Marxism-Leninism and real socialism, to weaken its attractiveness to the working people's masses in the world and to disrupt the world communist movement.

Experience has fully confirmed the truth of the statement by the 10th CPCZ Congress, that the defeat of the rightwingers and the departure of their protagonists from political life has not meant the end of the battle against rightwing opportunism. The CPCZ's history affirms that, under our specific conditions, rightwing opportunism always was, and continues to remain, the main danger. That is why the principled fight against all brands of rightwing opportunism and revisionism is the lasting task of our entire ideological front.

The process of implementing the building program of the 15th CPCZ Congress has further deepened the political isolation of the bearers of rightwing opportunism, who had no positive program for our people in the past, nor do they have it now. They always merely fed on really existing problems. Certain rightwing representatives have not given up their aims, despite complete political defeat and isolation; they are changing their tactics, biding time, and striving in various forms to continue their disintegrating activities. In view of the fact that they do not have the support of our population, they are relying on reactionary forces abroad, which are granting them extensive publicity in the information media. In the same rank as anticommunist propaganda, they are striving--by spreading untruthful reports--to evoke moods of uncertainty and passivity; they are casting doubts on the magnificent results achieved by our people; by attacking people they are developing psychological pressure on those who are engaged in promoting the party's policy. Their attempts to divide communists into "pragmatic" and "dogmatic" communists are most insidious; at the same time "pragmatism" is merely a cover for unstable political attitudes. But in substance it is a new form of the old division of communists into "progressive" and "conservative" communists, in the way the rightwingers and the bourgeois propaganda divided them in the crisis-ridden period. [paragraph continues]

They are feeding on the petty bourgeois vestiges and on the insufficient political awareness of certain people. Under the pretext of being "modern" they are striving to spread old-new bourgeois and petty-bourgeois theories, which they present as "creative" Marxism. In the sphere of culture and arts, which are the object of their intense attention, they attack--like the foreign anticommunist centers do--the method of socialist realism, the principles of party--orientation and popular appeal, and they are striving to shape a liberalization trend. As in the past, today they are also carefully concealing their true intentions and aims.

Sometimes we encounter the opinion that, because of their small number, these individuals cannot represent a grave danger. However, if their destructive activity is not resolutely warded off, if their true intentions and aims are not revealed, their operations may be negatively manifested in the activities of certain working collectives.

The fight against rightwing opportunism and revisionism is not a purpose in itself. It is an inseparable part of a substantiated solution of topical questions, of the theoretical and practical tasks of building socialism and communism. In all places where their solution is neglected, where the development and creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory are lagging, where attention to ideo-educational work is slackened, where shortcomings and misdemeanors are tolerated--there scope is created for the activities of various forms of opportunism. The fight atainst this danger is therefore not merely the concern of the ideological front, it is the concern of all party, state, economic and social bodies and organizations.

Social Sciences, Culture and the Solution of Key Tasks of Progress

Just as in all spheres of social life,in the development of culture, in each of its sectors, we have achieved notable successes in implementing the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL Congress. The richness of our present cultural life is confirmed by facts, facts which prove the bourgeois propaganda, which is spreading fabrications on some sort of a stagnation of culture in our country, to be lies.

Results confirm that the main current of development in all artistic fields is healthy and that it applies the creative method of socialist realism and the Leninist principles of party-orientation and the popular appeal of art. The building efforts of our people are becoming an ever more important source of inspiration for artistic works. The problems of high quality of production is coming to the forefront of attention in culture and the arts. The struggle against mediocre production is being waged on this basis. However, some people have not yet grasped that quality is a result of harmony of ideological orientation, talent and perfect knowledge of life. L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 25th CPSU Congress that "the main criterion for evaluating the social significance of each work of art has been and still is its ideological orientation."

The isolated attempts to make those people who did not find a place in our life and who engage in antisocial activity the central protagonists of works of art are, therefore, peculiar. The requirement formulated at the CPSL Central Committee session in November 1972 is fully valid: "Artists should protray positive types of builders of the advanced socialist society, heroes of socialist labor who are examples and paragons of consious thinking and and conduct." One cannot but disagree with the attempts of some individuals to smuggle into art galleries, clubs and public places works of graphic art that are not only at sharp variance with socialist realism but also have nothing to say to our people. Because these authors know very well that hardly anyone is interested in their modernistic-formalist products, they are trying to foist them on socialist organizations, under the pretext of modernity. They are relying on the desire of some leading workers to be "modern" at any price and on their willingness to pay for it, even though not out of their own pocket.

Experiences confirm that the sphere of culture and arts is in the focus of ideological struggle in the present world. This places great requirements on the social responsibility of everyone in the cultural and artistic front. We must, therefore, resolutely resist any attempts to weaken the socialist character of our culture and arts, and consistently expose the class essence of the latest bourgeois and revisionist aesthetic theories.

Our party has always stressed that it does not determine what means of artistic portrayal of reality artists should choose. However, it implements the demand that artists should have a clearly defined concept of the mission of their artistic creation in the present class-divided world, and in the international ideological struggle.

LER WRITES ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES IN RUDE PRAVO

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[Article by Leopold Ler, CSSR finance minister and chairman of the Planned Economic Management Committee: "Better Conditions for Further Development"]

[Text] The attention of our entire public is concentrated on the important resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government on the "complex of measures designed to perfect the system of the national economy's planned management."

The overall analysis of the results reveals that our economy keeps advancing. The results which the working people achieved under the CPCZ's leadership in the past 10 years confirm the correctness of the line determined by the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses.

As the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the CSSR Government rightly notes, the results achieved in economic development also were accompanied by many problems and shortcomings. This also applies to the entire sphere of management. Therefore, the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government convincingly and clearly expresses the overall philosophy and paths for improving the quality of management of the economy.

The complex of measures specifies the changes that will be carried out in the vital spheres of planned management--in its nucleus, that is, in planning, and material incentives, concrete management and organization, and developing the participation of the working people--in a differentiated manner according to the character of the branches and levels of management.

The common denominator that unifies the complex of measures is the effort that all levels of management should feel greater and more effective economic pressure for a higher degree of mobilization and more efficient utilization of all national resources in order to achieve the best possible results for the benefit of the whole society.

As the Basis of the Improvement in Planned Management

We see the decisive elements in improving the plans of the comprehensive measures particularly:

--In applying the management by objective approach to the entire process of national-economic planning;

--In long-term prospects, of the time coordinated programs of scientific-technical development and the 5-year and annual plans;

--In improving the balancing of resources and the forms of project management and coordination;

--In changing the structure of indexes, among which indexes characterizing the contribution to national income and the reduction of production's demands for material, energy and transportation, as well as the reduction of nonproductive expenditure are gaining predominance.

In the interest of determining the fundamental intents of the main structural and qualitative changes in the economy, the work on the long-range prognosis of social and economic development until the year 2,000 will be intensified. The work will proceed from Czechoslovakia's increasing participation in the long-term target programs of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, and with the link-up in international specialization and cooperation, particularly with the Soviet Union. The basic form of the target program approach in planning will be long-term comprehensive programs, which--in the necessary context--will express the fundamental qualitative changes in economic and social development, especially as regards the implementation of the results of scientific-technical development.

The tasks connected with long-term comprehensive programs in the 5-year plans will be elaborated and determined in the form of state target programs. The state and target programs will insure the pivotal tasks for the realization of the results of research and development and of achieving a high technical-economic standard of production processes and of the utility value of products; rational utilization of material resources, manpower and the efficient utilization of the basic means; and markedly increased export capability and lower demands for imports, while increasing the effectiveness of external economic relations.

The 5-year plan, as the basic instrument of management, will define for the ministries, economic-production units and enterprises the main tasks, limits and economic conditions for the individual years of the 5-year plan. This will eliminate the short-term approach in management and the pushing of lower tasks into the annual plans.

The annual plans will elaborate and insure the fulfillment of the objectives and tasks of the 5-year plan. The point of departure for shaping them will be the tasks, limits, instruments of material incentives and other economic conditions determined by the 5-year plan. The adoption of higher tasks, particularly qualitative tasks, in the annual plan will be rewarded, and the nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan's tasks will result in penalties. This will create better conditions for counter-planning as the decisive form of the working people's participation in the creation of the plan, for their broadest possible joining in the search for reserves and seeking ways to raise efficiency. At the same time the annual plans must flexibly react to the changing internal and external conditions, to new phenomena and the needs that emerge in the course of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

In the balance-sheet system, which includes the value and material balance sheets, we are broadening the extent of material balance sheets. The extent of balancing in the state plan will embrace more than half of the industrial production. However, the material balancing can be effective only if the balances will not be an instrument for dividing, but will be especially an instrument for insuring harmony between the development of resources and needs.

In context with the balance-sheet system we are expanding the system and the function of gesce [ad hoc projects to coordinate specific activities] of retail-consumption. It will take time to master the tasks connected with the consolidation of the function of project management and coordination of retail-consumption, particularly the insuring of needs, influencing supplier resources and an effective interlinking of suppliers and customers in the assortment offered in the retail trade.

The complex of measures formulates the principle of increasingly merging the plan and the economic agreements into an entity, in which the concluded economic agreements will provide the certainty that the plan has been compiled realistically and that its components are mutually interlinked, thus gradually establishing conditions for appraising the work of enterprises and economic-production units on the basis of the fulfillment of economic agreements.

We must increase the use of long-term economic agreements particularly where it is necessary to insure the entire science-research-development-production cycle far in advance, the entire cycle of capital investment, and so forth. Here the economic agreements must play a considerably more active role. The responsibility for compliance with economic agreements and the accountability for their fulfillment will be increased. Should the contractual obligations be violated or should there be anti-social behavior, sanctions will be imposed.

The Plan's Influence on Efficiency and Quality

In order to be better able than hitherto to express and assess the results of the work of collectives and individuals in accordance with their concrete contribution to society, the structure of indexes in the plan as well as in the assessment is being changed. The indexes characterizing the contribution to the national income and to reducing the production's demand on material, energy and transportation, as well as to reducing nonproductive expenditure are gaining predominance here.

The planning and appraisal of the overall production volume is being resolved in a new way. The first place among the newly introduced indexes is held by the index of the type of net production which we call value added. This index does not take into account the consumption of material or the purchased transportation or other services, or the nonproductive costs. The index of the adjusted value added will be used for directing the development of the decisive part of the wage means on the basis of a 5-year norm, and for expressing the qualitative tasks of the plan, particularly labor productivity.

A decisive role in the system will be played by the qualitative indexes, as for example, to determine the requirements in scientific-technical development, price and cost ceilings, indexes of foreign trade efficiency, the structure of sales, etc. Only in this manner can we seize and properly assess the activity of enterprises and economic production units, their contribution to the creation of national income, to the "deserved" volume of the development and stimulative funds, to the creation and use of means for wages, bonuses and remunerations.

The production funds' profitability is being introduced as a new index. It shows the relationship between the created profit, the utilization of the basic assets and the reserves. The amount of the incentive component of wages, which will be about 20 percent of the total wage volume, will depend on the amount of the production funds' profitability.

The matter of mutually interlinking the indexes in the 5-year and annual plans is also important. The "complex of measures" envisages a system of 5-year normative indexes, especially in those instances which concern the ratio between the creation of resources and their use. Here it will be very important to observe the binding quality of the 5-year plan to the extent that it will force the ministries, economic production units, enterprises and the entire managerial sphere in general to base their decisionmaking on firm 5-year rules, which will at the same time insure the desirable scope for a more effective implementation of scientific-technical development. It must be said that this long-term quality [of planning] is the cornerstone of the "complex of measures." It will be enormously difficult to achieve this quality, and it will be a gradual process.

By means of the stipulation of long-term tasks the whole system should exert an influence, above all, on insuring the objectives of the 5-year plans and encourage the setting of higher counter-proposal plans. Scope for planning from below, for the uncovering of reserves, is thus being created because the working collectives will be substantially better off when fulfilling the amended higher annual plans.

The Important Role of Khozraschet

In the "complex of measures" cost accounting is developed as a comprehensive system of economic relations between society and the economic subjects. The reinforcement of the cost-accounting methods of economy should lead to the economic production units' and enterprises' greater responsibility for their management efforts. The more intensive consequences of both positive and negative aspects of the economy for the final results and evaluation of the economic production units and enterprises should produce a more effective economic pressure on effectiveness and quality, as well as on material incentives.

As regards fiscal management, stress is being placed on the utilization of one's own financial resources and of bank loans for insuring the development of economic production units and enterprises with a simultaneous respect for the statewide mandatory material priorities and regulations. In comparison with the present situation, the reinforcement of the cost-accounting principles will be most strikingly manifested in the sphere of investments. A substantial reduction of subsidies from the state budget for investments will take place. The state subsidies will be used only in the most exceptional cases as determined by the CSSR Government. The increased share of the organizations' own resources in financing their planned needs signifies a planned increase of the pressure of economic instruments of management on the effectiveness of the creation of financial resources, and also a strengthening of their responsibility for the handling and use of these resources. At the same time the share of profit delivered by the organizations to the state budget will be reduced.

In the sphere of wage policy as well, the "complex of measures" enforces relations consolidating the individuals' and collectives' sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan, for the satisfaction of all-social needs. The measures proceed from the internal wage structure, which is maintained. However, the regulations concerning the wage contents and the use of wages are being changed. The basic part, about 80 percent of the wages, will be based on the normative ratio between the basic wages and the value added as stipulated by the 5-year plan for the respective year. This means that the enterprises and economic production units must earn the money for the basic wages through value added and through their contribution to the national income. Only from this viewpoint will it be possible to create the basic wages.

Wages must be strictly in keeping with the specific results of work achieved by individuals, workshops, plants, enterprises and economic production units. [paragraph continues]

This dependence will be manifested most strikingly in the case of executives responsible for the overall results. In their case the entire component of incentives will "be at stake," if they deviate from the tasks of the 5-year plan. The cuts into this incentive component will be effected along linear lines only up to 3 percent of the deviation; deviations above this figure will result in progressive cuts; and a 15-percent deviation will result in the disappearance of the entire incentive component of the wages. The purpose of this is to preventively solve the various problems and shortcomings, not letting them grow but, on the contrary, adopting effective solutions in the organization of work, in the technology of production, quality control, change of the structure of production and so forth. These principles will not affect, for instance, a worker fulfilling his daily tasks well and according to the set norms, a worker delivering good-quality work and saving material and energy. At the same time part of the payments from the incentive wage component will be bound to the annual results, and part to the results of the entire 5-year plan. The executives will be evaluated according to the cumulative fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan.

The entire problem of wages and remunerations will undoubtedly be very exacting, sensitive and conflicting. But without tighter links between the resources for remunerating on the basis of achieved results it will be impossible to continue to tolerate practices where the results of good collectives are negated in favor of lagging collectives, thus weakening interest in a speedy mobilization of internal reserves. The crux of the matter will be to overcome the existing habits of ensuring, through the payment of premiums and rewards, the level of demanded wages regardless of the level of the fulfillment of tasks set by the state plan, and regardless of the merits of individuals and collectives in the results achieved. That is why it will be necessary to gradually reorganize the wages machinery, including the premium system, so as to underscore the merit of every collective and individual in contributions serving the entire society.

The intensification of cost-accounting principles will be considerably influenced also by the course taken in the price policy, which will make economic calculations yet more demanding and which will rationalize price relations, thus establishing more effective prerequisites for effective decisionmaking from the viewpoints of increasingly exacting external conditions.

An Exacting, But Urgent, Task

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stressed that the gradual elaboration and introduction of the complex of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economy management represent a most exacting, but urgent, task. Its solution requires us to overcome obsolete opinions and approaches, routine and inertia.

The implementation of the complex of measures will be ensured in a way enabling every sector to discuss, on a federal and national level, the specific implementation of the uniformly understood complex of measures in the individual branches. This May and June the final form of the implementation of the complex of measures is to be determined according to specific conditions, for instance also in the operational sphere of national committees and of the nonproduction sphere, and so forth. In 1981 the concepts for organizing the production-technical and research bases, and the programs of developing the management of ministerial branches, economic production units and enterprises arising from these concepts, are to be submitted, discussed and adopted in a way that will make them correspond best to the insuring of tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the complex of measures.

We must devote a lot of energy to imprint the complex of measures in the people's minds and on their actions, so that everybody will grasp that we are not concerned with changing indexes or methods, but with implementing new approaches and a new way of thinking in everyday work, and particularly in the management and organizational work of executives on all management levels. The complex of measures must be thoroughly elucidated and gradually implemented in life. We simultaneously realize that all this will be a most demanding phase that will not be without problems. Thus it is necessary to reflect whether in a number of spheres the solution of the complex of measures is fully exhausted, or whether and where one could not perfect the solution further, and with greater efficiency. That is why, in following up the good experience, we will continue even in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to verify by experiments perhaps yet more effective solutions of certain pivotal problems.

All this makes the complex of measures a document which will be gradually enriched by the collective experience of party bodies, state and economic bodies and organizations, and trade union and other social organizations. The task is to ensure a uniform and coordinated course of all bodies, responsible political and professional preparation, and the consistent implementation of the complex of measures in practice, so that it will gradually help establish better conditions for the further advance of our entire socialist society.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--A 27-member Mexican economic and trade delegation led by Raul Salinas Lozan, general director of the Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade, ended its visit to the CSSR on 26 March. [Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

POULTRY ACCORD WITH GDR--An aggreement on production cooperation in the sphere of poultry raising has been concluded between the CSSR's Transakta and the GDR's Fortschritt enterprises. The aim of the agreement is to jointly insure self-sufficiency in poultry production, save foreign currency and enrich the variety of food products. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 80 p 6 AU]

SEMINAR ON COMPUTERS--On 26 March an all-state seminar with international participation, entitled "Computer Center '80", dealing with effective and rational utilization of computer technology, opened in Karlovy Vary. Some 400 Czechoslovak and 45 foreign experts attended. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

WEST SLOVAK ECONOMIC CRIMES--In 1979, the police in the West Slovak region exposed 5,590 cases of pilferage of socialist property, illegal entrepreneurship and abuse of socialist entrepreneurship, which caused damage estimated at Kcs 22,571 million. Hardest hit by these criminal practices were agricultural enterprises, the construction, consumer and food industries and the state trade. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS--At the beginning of the week more than 210,000 hectares, or some 22 percent of the planned area, were sown with spring crops in the CSSR. In Slovakia 34.1 percent of the planned area has been sown thus far; in the Czech lands, only about 20 percent. As regards legumes, 10 percent of the planned area has already been sown, while sugar beets have been planted on 3,000 hectares, or 1.5 percent of the planned area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

PLANNED U.S. MOVES AGAINST IRAN CALLED 'POLITICAL MADNESS'

DW081007 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Is the United States heading toward a confrontation with Iran that will have grave consequences?

The U.S. shadow cabinet, the National Security Council, consisting of the President, Security Advisor Brzezinski, the highest representatives of the Pentagon, State Department and the CIA, met for several hours in the White House rooms protected against tapping. President Carter personally announced the decision of the staff meeting. The United States will immediately break off diplomatic relations with Iran. After the freezing of the $8 billion in Iranian deposits in U.S. banks, a trade embargo will now be imposed on the Mideast country. The President further announced a visa blockade for all Iranian citizens.

It has been learned from well-informed circles here in Washington that further options were taken into consideration during the secret discussions of the crisis staff. Since rightist U.S. forces openly demand military action by the United States in Iran, it has been planned to order the U.S. war vessels stationed in the Persian Gulf to impose a naval blockade on Iranian ports.

What makes the Washington administration act with political madness? The President said that the intention is to force the Tehran government to release the U.S. diplomats kept in custody in Iran. But is that really all? Direct eyewitnesses in Washington were amazed by the offers made lately by the Carter administration to Tehran. Washington said it was prepared to resume U.S. aid to Iran, which was disrupted in connection with the overthrow of the shah. There was even talk of military assistance, but not as a counterconcession given for the Iranian Government's dropping its accusations against the U.S. diplomats serving the CIA in Tehran.

No, something completely different was involved: Washington speculated on exploiting developments in neighboring Afghanistan in order to win over for itself certain political groupings in Tehran, to tie Iran down on an anti-Soviet course and to again get a foot in the door in Tehran.

But, as so often, Washington has miscalculated. What did George Ball say, the former deputy U.S. secretary of state: The policy of the present administration reminds one of a wild elephant who has gotten lost and who is wildly trampling around in his fury.

Breaking off diplomatic relations, trade war, economic embargo--and what if the pressure on the sovereign government of this Mideast country is not successful? Is the circle supposed to be closed by betting on the last card, on military violence?

This is a dangerous gamble if one takes into consideration how explosively the Mideast has been heated up through U.S. action.

In view of these risks Senator Kennedy today accused President Carter of playing an irresponsible game with the fate of the Americans in Tehran. Kennedy pointed out that the Iranian Government has taken several initiatives to achieve a diplomatic solution. But, Kennedy said, the question remains why President Carter did not agree to investigate the crimes of the shah.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL071941 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 7 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers of Cuba, arrived today in the German Democratic Republic on an official visit of several days. The Cuban leader was received by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Traveling with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is the minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, according to a PRENSA LATINA report.

Rodriguez arrived in the GDR from Moscow where he headed Cuba's delegation to the 10th session of the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH JENSEN AT END OF DANISH VISIT

LD071252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, (ADN correspondent)--At the end of its visit to Denmark the delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger had a friendly meeting with chairman of the Danish Communist Party Jorgen Jensen. During the talk both sides praised the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Danish Communist Party and discussed measures for the further deepening of cooperation. They stressed the opinion of both parties that the consolidation of the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties is of crucial significance for the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

Erich Mueckenberger and Jorgen Jensen spoke in favor of condemning the policy of the arms race, confrontation and boycott pursued by aggressive NATO circles through joint efforts by all peace-loving forces and of continuing the process of detente.

Both sides stressed that the chief means of achieving this is to prevent the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to obtain the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States.

Jorgen Jensen opposes NATO's plans for establishing arms stores for U.S. troops in Denmark because this would give rise to fresh dangers for the people in this region and for European peace.

Erich Mueckenberger wished the Danish Communist Party much success in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth party congress.

CONTINGENT OF SOVIET TROOPS LEAVES FOR USSR

LD071414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Another group of Soviet soldiers left Oschatz, Leipzig Bezirk, for home today to continue their service in the USSR. At a friendship meeting at the town railway station they were given a sendoff by workers, young people and soldiers of the National People's Army (NVA), half a year after Leonid Brezhnev announced in Berlin the decision to reduce the strength of Soviet troops in central Europe unilaterally.

Yesterday, there was a friendship meeting of the homeward-bound soldiers with workers, representatives of local party and state bodies and comrades in arms of the NVA. The first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Vyacheslav Gordyenko, stated at the meeting that with the return to the Soviet Union of a further contingent of troops, the decision by the Soviet Government on unilateral troop reductions in central Europe was being consistently implemented despite the complicated international situation.

He said that, together with the other fraternal countries, the Soviet Union was making every effort to guarantee the peoples of the socialist community the conditions for peaceful development. On behalf of the group's military council he expressed thanks to the party of the working class and the state bodies of the GDR for the support given to the Soviet soldiers, who were fulfilling their internationalist mission of peace at the juncture of the two world systems.

Horst Schumann, first secretary of the SED Leipzig Bezirk Executive described the departure of the Soviet soldiers for home as renewed proof of the unswerving, consistent and constructive efforts of the Soviet Union for the consolidation of peace in the world and the security of the peoples. He praised the performance of the Soviet soldiers in the military protection of socialist achievements and thanked them for their excellent cooperation and invaluable assistance. Referring to the confrontation course now being followed by the most reactionary imperialist forces, Horst Schumann stressed that the GDR was also doing its utmost to deliver an emphatic rebuff to these disastrous plans.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO JAPAN--A GDR People's Chamber delegation under the leadership of its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Tokyo on 1 April. Other delegation members are Dr. Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Heyl, Christian Social Union deputy chairman; Dr Klaus Elsner of the Democratic Peasants' Party; Dr Paul Eberle of the Liberation Democratic Party of Germany; and Friedrich Pfaffenbach, member of the Presidium of the Main Committee of the National Democratic Party of Germany. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

DELEGATION VISITS INDIA--A delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples under the leadership of its President Gerald Goetting has arrived in the Indian capital of Delhi on Sunday. The delegation will participate in the sixth national congress at the invitation of the India-GDR friendship society. Kurt Loeffler, president of the GDR-India friendship society is also a member of the delegation. The GDR delegation will meet with numerous personalities of public life during its visit to India. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR MINISTER VISITS--On Friday Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, received Prof Dr Milan Kubat, minister of the recently established CSSR Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry for working talks. Problems related to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the two countries in the field of electrical engineering and electronics were discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE JOURNALISTS--The GDR Journalists Association (VDJ) and the Mozambique Journalists Association (ONJ) concluded an agreement on cooperation for the years 1980-84 in Berlin on Friday [28 March]. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ONODI COMMENTARY ON LATEST U.S. MOVES AGAINST IRAN

LD080906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The United States has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran. Istavan Kulcsar reports fron New York:

[Begin Kulcsar recording] In his late-evening television speech, the President said that persons--"terrorists" to quote him--guarding the embassy and hostages in Tehran are willing to place the American diplomats under the supervision of the Iranian Government, but that the government does not want this. All further responsibility is therefore borne by Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Revolutionary Council, Carter stated.

He said that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Iran. The Iranian Embassy in Washington and the four provincial consulates are to be closed and the Iranian diplomats must leave U.S. territory by midnight tonight. Furthermore, the President decreed a ban on the delivery of any American products to Iran. He declared that from now on, Iranian citizens will not be allowed to set foot on U.S. territory except in very special circumstances. Finally, the Washington administration will investigate whether the requirements of American citizens with material demands on Iran could be satisfied through the Iranian wealth accumulated in American banks.

Carter also threatened further, unspecified measures. According to American commentators, these could include military measures such as a sea blockade against Iran. [end recording]

Here now is a comment on this situation by Gyorgy Onodi:

Carter would once again like to appear very hard, and in the United States they might even believe that he is a heavy-handed President, since it is he who has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran, and not the other way around.

Obviously, Carter needs to appear heavy handed, because he needs to accumulate more and more points towards his reelection, which is continually upset by the Tehran hostages issue. Meanwhile, Tehran is not at all bothered by Carter's nervousness. Moreoever, it appears to be their objective to make Carter even more nervous, as well as those who support the American stance within the Iranian leadership.

What is in general called the Iranian hostages issue is in essence the conscious showdown by the new Iranian society against the foreign policy lines of the shah's regime, and is at the same time one of the stages of the internal struggle for power. Given this circumstance, Carter will achieve very little by expelling the Iranian diplomats. The issue of American diplomats held hostage in Tehran is not a drama of hostages, but of activity behind the scenes. One of the countries of the Third World has opposed a leading capitalist superpower, and has apparently resolved to fight this special war to the end.

GYENES RETURNS FROM DANISH CP CONGRESS

LD081108 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, who had attended and conveyed the HSWP CC's greetings to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark, returned to Budapest on Monday.

GOVERNMENT PASSES DECREE ON AGRICULTURE

LD021818 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--At its Wednesday session, the Hungarian Government passed a decree on simplification of certain agricultural and food proceedings.

The decree provides for 14 government and ministerial decrees to be abrogated with a view to increasing the degree of the companies' independence and responsibility as well as simplifying and speeding up the course of official procedures. For example, the number of data and reports requested from agricultural companies will be reduced by some 40 percent. The decree is effective from July 1, 1980.

The Council of Ministers then turned to discuss other business.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 8 JUNE

LD031956 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI)--In the resolution adopted at its latest session, the Hungarian National Assembly had declared that the legislature's term would end by June 8. In conformity with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the election law, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has decided to hold general elections for the National Assembly and local councils on June 8, 1980. The Presidential Council has established that the number of parliamentary constituencies will continue to be 352.

The voters' list will be put for public view from April 28 to May 29 by the Executive Committee at an official place. Parallel with it, every voter will be informed in writing about his/her inclusion on the list. The data of persons excluded unjustly [as recieved] from the list will be included in a supplementary list.

With persons suggested by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, electoral bodies will be formed on April 14: national electoral presidium and electoral presidiums for Budapest, counties, cities of county status, districts of Budapest and villages. Besides, committees will be set up for parliamentary constituencies. To conduct the polls, election committees will be established on May 29.

The names of candidates for the National Assembly and council seats will be published on May 30. Polling will take place on June 8 from 0600 to 1800 hours. The elected deputies and council members will get their mandates on June 11.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Budapest, March 31 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Monday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Juan Uslar Pietri, new envoy of the Republic of Venezuela to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the president. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai was present on the occasion. On Monday, President Pal Losonczi also received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Harry Earl Bergold, new envoy of the United States to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. Present at the event (?was Hungarian) Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD]

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU081008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 80 p 4 AU

[Congratulatory message from Polish President Henryk Jablonski to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you cordial congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A period of particularly dynamic socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of all-around development of the relations between our parties and peoples is linked to your fruitful and lengthy activities in the supreme party and state positions.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, please accept our best wishes for personal happiness and for new successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the Romanian people and of progress and peace in the world.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD010854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, marking the national holiday of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

WERBLAN ADDRESSES SEJM 3 APRIL

LD042044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] After Edward Babiuch's speech to the Sejm today, the Sejm began to discuss the statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the proposed composition and work program of the government. The first to rise to speak, on behalf of the Deputies Club of the Polish United Workers' Party, was deputy Andrzej Werblan. He said inter alia:

[Begin Werblan recording] Citizen speaker, citizen deputies, yesterday from this rostrum Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, stated that new times and conditions require that there be a change in the thinking and methods of activity at all levels. The statement by Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, goes some way to meet this postulate through its sound assessment of the situation, through the reality of its forecasts and through the objectivity of its tasks.

This a good omen for the work of the government and for cooperation between the Sejm and government. The government can count on our help and cooperation in the consistent implementation of the line of the 8th congress. This will be expressed in terms of support for every positive tendency and proposal, and also in criticism of negligence and weaknesses and in a high scale of standards. The government can also count on our support in Sejm deliberations and among the public by stimulating activity and initiative, by shaping understanding for the situation and difficult decisions, and by deepening political standards and civic involvement.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers devoted a good deal of time in his statement to the conditions for improving the effectiveness of management, especially by means of balancing the economy and improving the system of planning and management. The importance and urgency of these tasks was stressed emphatically by the 8th party congress and is being grasped more and more by the public.

May it please the house: The international policy of the people's state is one of the most important factors determining Poland's present position. This policy, which inseparably links internationalism and patriotism, is well serving the vital interests of the Polish people. It also forms the broadest foundation for its unity. It receives universal support. This is being manifested with particular clarity at present when clouds are gathering on the world and European horizon, and the imperialist forces are trying to blot out detente, foment a new phase in the arms race, and stop the inevitable course of historical processes through methods of cold war and the threat of open conflict.

Poland's international policy--which is being carried out by the government and the Council of State under the leadership of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and with his tremendous personal participation--is based on the fundamental canons of modern political thought: Strengthening the economic, political and defense might of our country; tightening our alliances, and particularly our alliance with the Soviet Union; the resolute defense of detente and being open to all initiatives serving peace.

These concepts demand constant consolidation and a deepening of social awareness. This is all the more important because the generation is gradually passing away which experienced both the grimness of war and the bitter taste of captivity, and also the joys of liberation and the benefits of peace. The transfer from generation to generation of class and patriotic experience acquired during such turning points and tested in history is our indelible duty and our obligation towards the people.

May it please the house: The unity of the Polish people is a basic condition for the successful development of the country and for the implementation of our domestic and international tasks. This means unity in basic matters which concern the people's and state's raison d'etre, the socialist social system and the main provisions of domestic and foreign policy. This means unity which initiates discussion, including criticism and creative searching, but which resolutely opposes all antisocialist pretensions and attempts to push the country backwards. This is the unity which was being carried out in the Sejm during its previous term of office and this is the unity we want in the Sejm in its present term of office.

This has become a traditional feature of the policy of our party, which has been considerably strengthened in the past 10-year period. This policy also finds expression in the government's program, which creates a good foundation for the unity of action of the state authorities and for the whole of society in implementing the line of the 8th congress and the platform of the National Unity Front. In this conviction the Deputies Club of the PZPR will give its full support to the program presented by Comrade Edward Babiuch and to the government working under his leadership. [applause] [end recording]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR'S CHNOUPEK VISIT ISSUED

AU080940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Text of Romanian-CSSR communique on CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Romania, issued 4 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest--At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek, paid an official visit of friendship to Romania over March 31-April 4, 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the CSSR minister of foreign affairs. The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

During his stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek toured economic and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Suceava County, where he met with representatives of local party and state bodies.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the CSSR had official talks at which they examined the development stage and aspects of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations in all domains and exchanged information and opinions on the main issues of the current international situation.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the talks and understandings in Bucharest in June 1977 between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, of the joint declaration and of the other documents signed on the occasion, for the strengthening of traditional friendship and many-sided development of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the decisions adopted at summit level were successfully being implemented.

Frequent meetings took place and reciprocal visits were paid by representatives of the two countries of party bodies and organizations, of parliaments, governments, ministries, mass and public organizations. Over 1976-79, the volume of mutual commercial exchanges exceeded the volume planned for the whole five-year period, and the economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation also developed. The relations in the field of science and education expand and diversify. The joint governmental commission of cultural collaboration and the joint historians commission started their activities. The exchanges in other domains of mutual interest also increased.

The ministers reiterated the will of the two countries to further act for the consolidation of friendship, the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of international solidarity, of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance.

Special attention will be paid to increasing commercial exchanges at a sustained rate, to further expanding, under new forms and methods--more efficient both on a bilateral plane and within CEMA--the economic collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production in energy, machine building electronics, chemistry and in other branches. Emphasis was placed on the interest of both sides in intensifying cooperation in scientific and technological research as well as of cultural collaboration, in the domain of mass media and tourist exchanges, and in other fields of activity.

The two ministers expressed their conviction that the all-around development of Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration, and their cooperation in international life, are in keeping with the interests of the two peoples, and of the cause of socialism and peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions on some current international questions, both sides expressed their concern over the recent worsening of the international situation. This is a consequence of the accentuation of the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, of the intensification of the arms race which endangers detente, the peoples' peace, security and independence.

The minister reaffirmed the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to further steadily militate together with the other socialist countries, with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, for halting the worsening of the international situation, for continuing the policy of detente, for strengthening peace and security, for developing collaboration in Europe and the world over, on the basis of the observance of the principles of the U.N. Charter, inclusive of the principles of states' sovereignty and of noninterference in their internal affairs, of each people's right to develop freely and achieve revolutionary, democratic changes.

The ministers underlined the necessity of intensifying the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due this year so that it may take place in a constructive, working atmosphere and should give a fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, to the continuation of the process of detente and to a wide collaboration among all signatory states, and it mainly should contribute to the adoption of practical measures of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent.

This purpose would be also served by an agreement of the Madrid meeting on the convening of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, a conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact member states, as an essential component of the all-European process which began at the Helsinki conference.

The two foreign ministers reaffirmed the solidarity and support Romania and Czechoslovakia give to the developing countries and the nonalined movement, to the peoples fighting against racism and apartheid, for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The two sides attach great importance to the peaceful, political settlement of all litigious issues among states in accordance with the norms of international relations.

They reiterated the determination of Romania and Czechoslovakia to act, together with all Warsaw Pact member states, as well as with the other peace-loving states and forces for the achievement of the objectives mentioned by the Moscow declaration of November 1978 of the Warsaw Pact member states, for the adoption of disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, the promotion of a policy of peace, detente and collaboration among all countries of the world, based on their equal rights.

The forthcoming celebration of 25 years since the signing of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance will be marked by the intensification of the Pact member states' struggle for continuing and strengthening detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, for strengthening peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Czechoslovakia expressed their satisfaction at their talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere of reciprocal understanding and esteem, and agreed on continuing the contacts and consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs, in the interests of strengthening the friendship and continuously developing the cooperation between Romania and the CSSR.

The minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia invited the Romanian minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JOINT GABONESE COMMISSION BEGINS BUCHAREST SESSION

AU071255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1980--On Monday morning proceedings began in Bucharest of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Gabonese governmental commission of economic and technological cooperation. On the occasion an analysis is made of the present economic relations between Romania and Gabon, of the possibilities of further developing and diversifying the economic, technological and scientific collaboration, the trade exchanges, in view of implementing the agreements reached during summit interviews and talks. The Romanian delegation is headed by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transports and telecommunications; and the Gabonese one by Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, chairman for the two sides in the joint governmental commission of economic and technological cooperation.

Gabonese Minister Meets Andrei

AU071925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1980--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, had talks in Bucharest on April 7. During the talks, the two ministries highlighted with satisfaction the steady, many-sided development of the relations between Romania and the Gabonese Republic which were strongly stimulated by the talks and understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo. Stress was laid on the broad possibilities of intensifying the Romanian-Gabonese relations in various fields of activity, the mutual wish and resolve being expressed to amplify the cooperation between the two states, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of collaboration and understanding in the world.

During the exchange of opinions on current international issues, concern was expressed over the worsening of international situation and the determination of Romania and Gabon was reiterated to further act for the resumption of the policy of detente, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Emphasis was also placed on the will of the two countries to make an ever greater contribution to establishing new-type interstate relations based on equality and justice, on the observance of each people's right to self-reliantly decide its fate, to supporting the national liberation fight for independence and social progress. Highlighted was also the necessity of intensifying the efforts towards eradicating underdevelopment, building a new world economic order which should contribute to the faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, were attended by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy foreign minister, Porfir Negrea, Romania's ambassador in Libreville, and other Romanian officials.

Participating were also Mamadou Diop, member of the Government of the Gabonese Republic, secretary of state at the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, advisers and experts as well as Maurice Tocko, Gabon's ambassador in Bucharest.

The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, gave a dinner on Monday in honour of the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo.

AFGHAN PRESIDENT KARMAL RECEIVES AMBASSADOR IN KABUL

AU071919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Kabul, AGERPRES, 7/4/1980--On March 7, Nicolae Stefan, Romania's ambassador to Kabul, conveyed a message of friendship and best wishes of good health and personal happiness to Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, as well as wishes of prosperity, peace and progress to the Afghani people on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Warmly thanking for the message conveyed, the president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, requested that heartfelt, sincerest greetings and wishes of good health, success and personal happiness be conveyed to the president of the sister Socialist Romania, as well as wishes of peace, prosperity and progress to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people.

During the interview, issues of mutual interest were surveyed and both sides' wish was expressed of expanding and diversifying the cooperation between Romania and Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, and mutual advantage. The interview passed in a sincere, friendly atmosphere.

RCP'S COMAN RECEIVES IRAQI ARMY DELEGATION

AU071923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1980--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on April 7 the delegation of the Iraqi People's Army led by General Ahmed Daud Sulayman that paid a visit of friendship and exchanged experience in Romania over March 30-April 8 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The head of the Iraqi People's Army delegation was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's activities and achievements under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, pointing also the particularly important contribution of the Romanian head of state to the settlement of international issues. During the interview opinions were exchanged on some aspects of the development of relations between Romania and Iraq, between the armies of the two countries.

SWISS FEDERAL COUNSELLOR AUBERT TO VISIT 17-21 APRIL

AU080700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, the head of the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs, Federal Counsellor Pierre Aubert, will pay an official visit to our country between 17 and 21 April.

TITO'S LUNGS SHOW NEW SIGNS OF INFLAMATION

AU081207 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] After an abatement of several days, signs of an inflamation in President Tito's lungs have appeared again. His temperature remains high. The necessary intensive treatment is being given.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD071656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7, (TANJUG)--Relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are developing positively on the principles determined during the meeting in 1978 between President Tito and Carter. This was established in today's talks between delegations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the U.S. House of Representatives. The delegations are headed by (?President of) the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill.

The two sides underlined in the talks that there are possibilities for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of trade.

The two delegations expressed concern about the present state of international relations, and considered questions burdening on the world today, above all the focuses of crisis, on which either country has its views. Views were also exchanged on present economic relations in the world. The Yugoslav side pointed to the dangers entailed in the increasing gap between the developed and developing countries, and stressed the need to establish a new, more equitable international economic order.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD071659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by the speaker, Thomas O'Neill. In an extensive and friendly talk it was established with satisfaction that comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States is developing successfully and that there are still unused possibilities for the further development of this cooperation, especially in the economic field. Views were also exchanged on the internal political and economic development of the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES MARK SIGNING OF EEC AGREEMENT

Vrhovec Speech

LD021735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text of speech by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at 2 April ceremony for signing SFRY-EEC long-term economic cooperation agreement in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade--Mr president of the council, Mr vice president of the commission, [Attilio Ruffini and Wilhelm Haferkamp, respectively], representatives of the European Community member countries.

I have the honor on behalf of the Yugoslav Government to bid you welcome and to express our pleasure over your participation in this ceremony. We have just put our signatures on a document which opens up new opportunities in the development of economic relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community.

To tell the truth, it should be said that the results embodied in the agreement we have obtained have not been fulfilled easily. Behind it stands 3 years of our joint efforts. This is not a brief period of time. However, not for one moment did our quest for mutually useful solutions go beyond the framework of a constructive dialog.

I think this holds a special value which remains a signpost for our future efforts. The agreement lays down specific objectives and opens up fresh possibilities but their implementation depends on our joint readiness to work on this.

I believe that the benefits which should accrue to the peoples of our countries from this will be a positive encouragement.

I daresay that it was this which was the overriding motive which prompted the European Community and Yugoslavia in December 1976 to express the joint aspirations and objectives of their cooperation in the Belgrade declaration.

In this document the two sides, aware of their growing interdependence, pledged themselves to "indispensable efforts with a view to attaining the most harmonious possible development of their economic and trade relations."

The agreement which we signed today is the beginning of movement in this direction.

Yugoslavia has very developed and all-round economic cooperation with the European Community. However, for years now trade relations have been registering an alarming tendency toward deficit growth.

The principle of equality and mutual advantage has imposed the need for joint efforts to arrest this negative trend so that its further development should not jeopardize the totality of our economic relations. We believe that with this agreement we have acquired an efficient instrument for the implementation of this objective. This makes it possible for us to place our mutual relations on a sound basis with long-term stable development.

Moreover, the Belgrade declaration says that this direction of development of our relations alone will contribute to further economic development and to better prosperity for the people of our country.

I believe that we all agree that the spirit and principles of this declaration remain the permanent basis on which to build our mutual relations and promote our cooperation.

By folowing this path we had the opportunity to attain a special kind of agreement which in a correct way establishes the complex of economic relations between the group of industrially developed countries of Western Europe and Yugoslavia as a nonalined European country belonging to the Group of 77 developing countries. It is particularly important that the specific nature of this relationship is expressed in respect for the principle of full sovereignty and for special characteristics and status taken in the international context by both countries, i.e. of the EEC and of the SFRY.

Moreoever these are the principles which lay down the approaches and the character of cooperation between Yugoslavia and other economic groups, as well as all other countries.

Permit me to stress two more positive aspects in the character and substance of this agreement.

First, the agreement is fully in keeping with the intentions of the Helsinki Final Act aiming at deepening cooperation and security in Europe and, furthermore, it encourages them. This is expressed particularly in light of existing realities present in our continent.

Second, this agreement is fully in keeping with our orientation for a new international economic system.

In so doing I would like to stress that as a nonalined and developing country Yugoslavia consistently applies the principles of its nonalined policy on a world scale and in the framework of European relations as well. I would also like to stress our conviction that cooperation between the nine of the EEC and Yugoslavia, on the basis of this agreement and with the objective of its implementation, will contribute to the consolidation of peace and relaxation of tension to which we should jointly aspire. We are on the threshold of a new stage of our relations in the field of economic, technical, financial and social cooperation. With our successes in the period ahead of us we can serve the true interests of our peoples and good-neighborly relations in the world.

In conclusion I would like to thank all those who with a full sense of political realism contributed to our joint and prolonged efforts being crowned with success expressed in this agreement, in which our special gratitude goes to Vice President Haferkamp, Sir Roy Denman, and all members of the delegation of the community who so persistently and selflessly worked on this important business.

Also, it is particularly fortunate and I would say quite symbolic that on behalf of the community's Council of Ministers this agreement is being signed by you, Minister [Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini], who represents a friendly neighbor with whom we have close and comprehensive links of cooperation. The impulses which we gave this cooperation with the Osimo Accords are a positive example of our undeniable contribution to European cooperation and security of the kind we mapped out with the Helsinki Final Act which should be served also by this agreement which we have just signed.

Report on Joint Statement

LD022244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint statement was released in Belgrade today on the occasion of the signing of the new agreement on long-term cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC and the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Coal and Steel Community. As with the texts of the two agreements, the statement was signed by the representatives of Yugoslavia, the EEC, the Commission of the European Communities and the nine member countries.

The statement stresses that the agreement on cooperation is a specific agreement which bears in mind the position of Yugoslavia as a nonalined, European and Mediterranean country and a member of the Group of 77 developing countries.

The statement says that the general aim of the agreement is the strengthening, deepening and diversification of relations between the two sides, wherein the differences in the level of development of their economies and also the interrelationship and the complementary aspects of their economies are taken into account with a view to insuring a harmonious development of their economic ties along with the strengthening of the already existing good-neighborly relations.

The statement adds that the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the efforts of the international community for the establishment of a fairer and more balanced economic order are borne in mind.

The agreement envisages economic and technical cooperation along with financial cooperation and cooperation in the sphere of labor, as well as the implementation of provisions in the field of trade exchange in order to achieve a better equilibrium in this sector.

It is envisaged that the two sides should pay particular attention to efforts made to implement the agreements signed between Yugoslavia and Italy in Osimo in 1975, and especially the aims of the protocol on the free zone and the agreement on the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The statement stresses that economic and technological cooperation embraces several fields: in industry--the community's participation in efforts made by Yugoslavia to develop production and the economic infrastructure, and to encourage and promote cooperation in production on a long-term basis in order to make possible the establishment of more stable and balanced ties between the economies of Yugoslavia and the members of the EEC; in the field of energy--efforts to encourage businessmen of both sides to take part in the sounding out, production and processing of Yugoslavia's energy resources and in every other action of joint interest; in agriculture--scientific and technical cooperation on projects of joint interest, including projects in the third countries, and the promotion of mutually beneficial investments; in the sphere of finance--the exchange of information and joint analyses concerning medium-term economic policies and the development of financial markets.

In addition, the community will take part in the financing of projects which can contribute to the economic development of Yugoslavia and which are of mutual interest to partners-signatories to the agreement, and the European Investment Bank will, for this purpose, "earmark 200 million European account units"--about $275 million. The statement adds that a stepping up of cooperation is also envisaged in the fields of tourism, the environment and ecology, fishing and other sectors.

In the field of trade, the statement says, the aim of the agreement is to continue to promote the exchange of goods, in the course of which the level of development of the partners and the need to establish a better equilibrium will be taken into account in order to improve access for Yugoslav products to the community's market.

The agreement establishes the schedule of exchange for the first 5-year period and talks will be held 1 year before this period expires to establish the future schedule of trade exchange in order to achieve the goals envisaged by the agreement.

At the end of the statement, it is noted that the agreements on cooperation with the EEC and with the European Coal and Steel Community will come into force after their ratification in the parliaments of the member countries and in the SFRY Assembly. It is added that talks will shortly begin for the purpose of reaching a transitional agreement on cooperation in individual fields to enable the implementation of the trade provisions in the basic agreement to begin as soon as possible.

Colovic Commentary

AU052037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On Wednesday, Josip Vrhovec, Attilio Ruffini, Wilhelm Haferkamp and representatives of the EEC member countries signed an agreement on long-term cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Here is a talk on the agreement by Dragan Colovic.

It is a specific agreement between the world's strongest economic group and a country which belongs to the Group of 77 developing countries and to the nonalined movement. It is necessary to stress that the provisions of the Belgrade agreement completely respect our country's specific international position and the differences on the level of development between the EEC and Yugoslavia. Thus, in fact, our right to our own independent economic development is respected and at the same time guarantees that the development is attained on the basis of partnership and equitable relations, something that is the basic characteristic of our approach to relations with other economic groups. For that reason it can be said that the Belgrade agreement is a concrete contribution to the promotion of more just economic relations in the world on the principles of a new international economic system.

The Belgrade agreement is also an example for forming good-neighborly cooperation on the principles of the Helsinki charter of the need to develop economic cooperation among countries having different social and economic systems. Therefore, the Belgrade agreement should, through consistent implementation, also contribute to deepening and spreading cooperation and confidence as well as security and peace in Europe and, thus, also further in the world.

Naturally we should be and must be interested most in how those principles will be implemented in daily practice. The trade deficit, as the result of restrictions imposed on our exports to the EEC, has reached such proportions that it has become an obstacle to further promotion of relations with the EEC. With the Belgrade agreement both sides obliged themselves to do everything in their power to halt the negative trends in trade relations and to gradually balance trade, thus creating prospects for more stable and long-term cooperation in trade and other fields.

For that reason the Belgrade agreement should be viewed as the beginning of a new stage in the relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, naturally a stage which creates opportunities for comprehensive economic, scientific-technical, social and other forms of cooperation. How and whether the opportunities will be utilized will primarily depend on whether businessmen, who will now directly assume their share of responsibility, will be up to that really difficult task.

Zagreb Radio Commentary

LD052205 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Filip Svetic commentary: "The International Dimensions of the New Agreement on Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community"]

[Text] Rarely has an agreement, which could by its nature be defined as bilateral, evoked such broad interest in the world as the case with the recently signed agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community. Such an impression has been gained already on the basis of the first reactions in many countries of the world, and this not only in European countries. The general feature of such interest by the world public for the establishment of new relations by our country with the most powerful economic group in the world is in the broadest international significance of this agreement, or--to put it differently--in its spirit which considerably exceeds the frameworks of standard economic or trade agreements, although what is at stake is an agreement between one country and a multimember integrated economic community such as the European nine.

Analysts of these reactions single out in particular those highlights of the agreement which in fact provide the agreement with such a broader international dimension.

For example, the agreement takes into consideration the specific features of both partners and the equality of cooperation, regardless of the different levels of development or of sociopolitical systems. In fact, it respects the international position of Yugoslavia as a European, Mediterranean, socialist and nonalined developing country, that is, all of Yugoslavia's positions and not merely the traditional developed economic partnership.

Hence, it is from this example that certain conclusions also are being drawn about this being a truly unique agreement which contains elements of relations for which developing countries are fighting, within global frameworks, and which could, precisely because of this, in a certain sense exert a positive influence also on the course of the new round of negotiations between developed and developing countries, a round which is in fact being intensively prepared by the world organization, with the basic aim of building a new international economic order.

Thus, the agreement--as noted by the Europa agency, which reports on the activity of European communities--is part, in the broader international sense, also of the optics of peace. Of course, the European dimension of the agreement is stressed even more, in particular its significance in the practical application of the so-called second basket of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which deals with the need to develop economic cooperation among states with different sociopolitical systems and even countries divided by blocs. This all the more so since the agreement also contains a clause which abolishes restrictions on and obstacles to exports both to Europe and to Yugoslavia of all products which will be produced in the free industrial zone, the founding of which is envisaged by the Osimo Accords, agreements which are in the same spirit of the all-European economic and general cooperation.

Thus, one could also add the following in view of the reactions which we have mentioned: The practical implementation of the agreement by our economic and other organizations also has, in addition to the basic aim of improving our economic position and of establishing a more equitable and more balanced cooperation, a broader international significance. This makes for these organizations' greater responsibility because the agreement--as some world papers have commented--respects the role of Yugoslavia as a socialist and nonbloc developing country.

UBIPARIP, SOVIET AMBASSADOR VIEW ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD071450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-Soviet interstate committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY.

In the course of a friendly conversation some questions relating to economic cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities of further promoting and developing cooperation were discussed.

LCY DELEGATION IN USSR MEETS WITH CPSU'S ZIMYANIN

LD071640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Following a 7-day visit to the USSR within the framework of the LCY-CPSU program of cooperation the LCY study delegation left for Belgrade today.

The delegation, which was led by Tome Momirovski, member of the LCY Central Committee, was today received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, was present at the meeting as well.

The LCY study delegation studied the activity of the CPSU in the field of culture. The delegation members stayed in the Ukraine and had several meetings with the representatives of the political, economic and cultural life in that Soviet republic. During its stay in Moscow the delegation also established contacts with the representatives of several central and city political and cultural institutions.

BAKALI, LCY DELEGATION DEPART FOR PARIS TO MEET PCF LEADERS

LD081039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An LCY delegation left Belgrade for Paris today at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The delegation is led by Mahmut Bakali, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Its members include Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic, a member of the LCY Central Committee, and Alojz Gojcic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee.

During their stay of several days in France the delegation will have talks with the PCF leadership on the activity of the two parties internally, on bilateral relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCF, and on some topical questions of international relations. The LCY delegation will be briefed in particular on the activity of the Communist Party's policy among that country's intellectuals.

The delegation was seen off by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and others.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA 7 APRIL

LD071216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0926 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 7 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation headed by LCY Presidency member Andrej Marinc arrived in Damascus today at the invitation of the national command of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

In the talks which will begin today, the two parties' representatives will exchange views on the international situation, in general, and developments in the Middle East in particular.

The talks will encompass the internal social-political and economic development of the two friendly and non-aligned countries and the furthering of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party.

BELGRADE TV INTERVIEWS KREISKY ON AUSTRIAN-SFRY RELATIONS

LD062011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has assessed Austrian-Yugoslav relations as very good. In an interview to the Belgrade television, Kreisky said that Austria and Yugoslavia have very close ties. Kreisky noted that "there are certain problems which need to be eliminated and solved" and added that the "two countries could do more, much more in the region and also together with third countries."

Describing Austrian-Yugoslav relations as good, Chancellor Kreisky set out that the two countries can do much more in terms of their joint activities on third market and, especially, in developing countries.

The Austrian chancellor believes that Austria and Yugoslavia can cooperate more intensively also at the political level and, especially, in the United Nations.

Austria, as a neutral country, views non-aligned meetings with great interest, Chancellor Kreisky said and expressed the conviction that his country, if necessary, would be ready to cooperate with non-aligned countries on specific projects.

Kreisky believes that all needs to be done for the European conference Madrid meetings to be held as scheduled.

"I believe that countries as are our two and some others have the obligation to prepare ground for the continuation of the policy of detente," the Austrian chancallor said and added that [words indistinct] of the European conference Madrid meeting would have a (?calming) effect.

Underlining that prospects are good in Europe for continuing the policy [words indistinct] Kreisky set out also the need for creating similar conditions in other regions, including the Middle East or concerning the crisis round Afghanistan.

Referring to non-aligned countries, Kreisky said that they have influence in the UN General Assembly but that, as shown by the Afghan case, they do not have enough political strength to prevent a military action as is the one in Afghanistan.

"It is my opinion that the non-aligned, if they want to restore their reputation, must above all again take up the Afghanistan case," Kreisky said.

The Austrian chancellor set out that the solution of the Palestine question is becoming a necessity. Kreisky added that prospects exist for peace between Israel and Palestinians but that great efforts are required to bring the two sides to talks.

Referring to developing countries' economic problems, Kreisky said that industrially-developed countries must work out an extensive plan to enable developing countries to develop a corresponding infrastructure. Kreisky urged a multilateral action to this end.

Sundic on Kreisky Visit

LD071708 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Austria, will arrive in our country tomorrow on a 2-day official and friendly visit. Milika Sundic comments on the significance of this visit:

The forthcoming visit by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Yugoslavia has been preceded by numerous contacts between distinguished officials of the two countries, among which special emphasis must be placed on the visit to Vienna by Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary of foreign affairs, and on the visit to Belgrade by Willibald Pahr, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs.

Chancellor Kreisky is coming to Yugoslavia at a time when Europe and the entire world are confronted by major disruptions on the international plane and when both Austria and Yugoslavia, within the limits of their possibilities, are making significant efforts to overcome the existing tension.

Concerning the relations between neutral Austria and socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia it can be said without equivocation that they are constantly improving and are becoming increasingly good and cordial each year.

Bruno Kreisky's visit is the best evidence of this trend and proves that both Yugoslavia and Austria are very eager to continue this kind of development of their mutual relations. Of course, there are outstanding issues in Yugoslav- Austrian relations which, as Chancellor Kreisky himself said, must be eliminated as soon as possible. Our primary joint problem is the position of the Croat and Slovene national minorities in Austria and the need for consistent application of Article Seven of the State Treaty in which Austria pledged to respect the rights of national minorities and to preserve their national and cultural identity. It is true that in recent years significant progress has been made in this respect. The current state of relations between Austria and Yugoslavia makes it possible for the position of national minorities to be resolved correctly. This would even further promote the relations between the two countries which, as neighbors, must rely on each other.

The fact that Yugoslavia and Austria can successfully cooperate in all fields is also indicated by the fact that the two countries have a great similarity of views on many current international problems and on the ways to resolve them. Austria highly values the role which President Tito and Yugoslavia play in the nonalined movement, particularly Yugoslavia's contribution to the efforts to preserve lasting and stable peace in Europe and in the world. Although Austria is neutral in its foreign policy it is increasingly appreciative of the policy of nonalinement and is very active in the efforts to overcome bloc confrontations. For example, both Yugoslavia and Austria believe that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting to be held in Madrid must serve to promote the relaxation of tension on the continent. Both countries are confident that this is possible if all the participants are convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of peace and cooperation.

Of course, Yugoslavia and Austria are aware of the fact that Europe cannot become an oasis of peace if unrest and tension prevails in other parts of the world, as is the case in Southeast Asia and in the Middle and Near East. Moreover, all countries taking part in the Helsinki conference have pledged to respect peace not only in Europe but in other parts of the world as well.

Consequently, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his distinguished guest, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, will discuss all issues of mutual interest, including the promotion of bilateral cooperation and current international problems. In view of the state of relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries and their desire to promote and develop this cooperation, there is no reason to believe that the meeting between the two statesmen will not be successful and mutually beneficial.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES DELEGATES FROM SCIENTIFIC BODIES

LD071500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received representatives of the federation of self-management interest communities for scientific activity in the SFRY, which is directing a scientific research project on Tito's contribution to contemporary socialism and Marxist thought, together with the FEC.

The delegation consisted of Dr Zlatko Knivald, vice president of the council of the federation of self-management interest communities for scientific activity in the SFRY; Dr Arif Tanovic and Dr Zlatibor Petrovic, president and vice president of the project council; and Dr Pero Damjanovic, chief coordinator of research.

They acquainted Veselin Djuranovic with the history of this project since its founding, which was at the time of Tito's jubilee in 1977. They also acquainted him with the organization of scientific research in progress. The project, in which scientific institutions from all the republics and autonomous provinces as well as scientific workers from many scientific disciplines are to take part, will require several years to complete the compilation and publication of a series of studies and monographs in individual thematic areas connected with Tito's creative work in Marxist theory and revolutionary practice are envisaged.

MINIC ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV ON INTERNAL, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

ID072034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 7 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Kraljevo--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke in Kraljevo tonight to the political aktiv of the Kraljevo region about the current international and internal political situation and about Yugoslavia's international position.

During his exhaustive 2-hour address and conversation with the political aktiv of the biggest intermunicipal regional community in the republic Milos Minic paid special attention to the activities undertaken by Yugoslavia on the plane of consolidation of the nonalined movement, preservation of the process of detente in international relations and consolidation of peace. Milos Minic spoke extensively about our country's stand toward the forthcoming Madrid CSCE meeting. Speaking of the internal political situation Minic especially pointed out the tasks ahead of us on the realization of the principle of collective work and responsibility, stabilization of economic operations and reduction in Yugoslavia's trade balance of payments.

SLOVENE PRESIDIUM VIEWS UPCOMING ELECTION CONFERENCES

ID071515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 7 Apr 80 ID

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Preparations for forthcoming program and election conferences, and the strengthening of municipal leadership cadres in the League of Communists were the topics of today's session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Problems affecting the economy and stabilization, the development of the political system, and the progress of all-people's defense and social self-protection will be at the center of attention at the electoral conferences, as will consideration of the degree to which communists have contributed to the realization of President Tito's initiative on the implementation of collective work and responsibility. Apart from electing municipal organs and officials, the program conferences will also discuss questions on the terms of office of presidents and secretaries of League of Communists municipal organizations.

Having received the information on statutory, cadre, political and organizational preparations, several members of the Presidium called for a consistent application of the process according to which permanent League of Communists conferences would in reality become the highest and most authoritative organs of the League of Communists in the municipalities.

The need to have permanent conferences to meet more frequently than before--once or even twice monthly--was emphasized. Municipal committees should be the executive political organs of the conferences. Only in this way, it was said, will the difficulties in linking basic organizations be eliminated. The practice in which committees have to coordinate the work of as many as several hundred basic municipal organizations is untenable. A new method and organization of work will also be of great significance for united leadership of League of Communist intermunicipal actions.

BORBA VIEWS KOSOVO MINING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

AU071821 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Milos Antic commentary: "Mining Industry with Too Few Miners"]

[Summary] At its recent session, at which it discussed the problem of cadres and labor productivity in Kosovo underground mines, the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo noted that "at present the Kosovo mining industry employs 21 percent more workers than it needs and that, at the same time, the total labor force is underfulfilling production programs by 21 percent." This situation cannot be blamed on any shortage of mining machines and equipment because most of the Kosovo underground miners are equipped with the most modern machines and equipment. There is also no shortage of skilled and highly skilled labor in the mines. On the contrary, the proportional percentage of skilled and highly skilled laborers in Kosovo underground mining operations is above the Yugoslav average. But the mines employ two or even three times more unskilled labor than they need. In the last 10 years labor productivity in the mines has decreased by nearly 30 percent.

The greatest problems is in the fact that of the total number of workers employed by the mines with underground mining operations only 65 percent are actually engaged in underground operations. Of the 65 percent, only 40 percent are directly engaged in ore and mineral mining and transport operations. Absenteeism and personal incomes are another two problems that are a cause for concern. In a 6 month period last year alone about 1,000 were absent from their work depriving the Kosovo underground mines of 48,095 workdays. Bad working conditions are not the main reason for this absenteeism, as is often claimed. "The miners freely say that they are not motivated in their work because they cannot earn in their work as much as it is possible to earn in some easier jobs. For instance, last year the highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled miners of the Kosovo underground mines earned average monthly wages of 6,000, 5,000, 4,000 and 3,000 dinars, respectively, whereas the average monthly earnings in self-managing interest communities were at the level of 7,000 dinars.

The discussion in the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo, in which miners themselves participated, indicates that a wide and organized action will be taken in the province to remedy this situation. "First of all it is necessary to create a solid material basis and then the production process must be organized in a way that will employ all those 'superfluous workers.'"

If all these problems are not solved during the current year, any of the production plans of the processing industries that are based on nonferrous metals and minerals will be unfulfilled.